

# The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

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PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

**LONDON**—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 50, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTH, Limited, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

**PARIS AND EUROPE**—L. DE ROSNY, 10, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

**NEW YORK**—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

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**SAN FRANCISCO** and American Ports generally—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

**SINGAPORE AND STRAITS**—SAYLE & Co., Raffles Place, Singapore. O. HEINSEN & Co., Malacca.

**CHINA**—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suva, Ceylon. Messrs J. A. D. MELLO & Co., Suva, Ceylon. Messrs J. A. D. MELLO & Co., Suva, Ceylon. Messrs J. A. D. MELLO & Co., Suva, Ceylon.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, £5,000,000 Dollars.  
Reserve Fund, £1,500,000 Dollars.

**COURT OF DIRECTORS.**  
Chairman—The Hon. W. KIEWITZ.  
Deputy Chairman—A. MOLLER, Esq.  
E. R. BELLOWS, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. | F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. | W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

**CHIEF MANAGER.**  
HONGKONG, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
**MANAGER.**  
SHANGHAI, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

**LONDON BANKERS**—London and County Bank.

**HONGKONG.**  
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

**LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.**  
Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

**T. JACKSON,**  
Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, February 14, 1880.

**COMPLOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**  
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

**HEAD OFFICE**—14, Rue Brochez, PARIS.

**AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:**  
LONDON, BOULOGNE, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTZ, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN.

**LONDON BANKERS.**  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business.

**E. G. VOUILLEMONT,**  
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.

**RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.**

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " "  
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

**GEO. O. SCOTT,**  
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.**  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

The following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " "  
" 3 " 3 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

**H. H. NELSON,**  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

## Banks.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

**THE BANK OF ENGLAND.**  
THE CITY BANK.

**THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.**

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

**RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.**

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " "  
" 12 " 5 " "

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 20th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £200,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £65,250.  
RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

**HEAD OFFICE**—39A, THE ADAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**LONDON BANKERS:**  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.  
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

**R. H. SANDEMAN,**  
Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

**NOTICES OF FIRMS.**

**MR. THOMAS FAIRHURST** is hereby authorized to sign our Firm in Foc...

**NEWMAN & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 5, 1880.

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE:**  
FROM THIS DATE, and during the absence of Mr. W. H. RAY from the Colony, Mr. B. GOLDSMITH, has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

**H. H. NELSON,**  
Chairman.

Hongkong, February 21, 1880.

**NOTICE.**  
WE HAVE THIS DAY authorized Mr. CARL VON PUSTAU to sign our Firm by Procuration.

**PUSTAU & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 25, 1880.

**NOTICE.**  
MR. CHARLES T. HIRST was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, A.C.

**HESSE & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 4, 1880.

**NOTICE.**  
MR. HENRY CRAWFORD will sign our Name per Procuration from this Date.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 4, 1880.

**NOTICE.**  
MR. N. C. STEVENS is hereby authorized to sign our Name by Procuration at Amoy, the Power held by Mr. E. W. CRASHEM from this Date.

**RUSSELL & Co.**  
China, February 9, 1880.

**NOTICE.**  
THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. LEONARD STIEL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

**HESSE & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the New York Board of UNDERWRITERS.

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**

**RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.**

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

**Mr. Andrew Wind.**  
NEWS AGENT, &c.

188, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

## For Sale.

**KELLY & WALSH** have just received a Fine Collection of PETERS' CHEAP EDITION OF MUSICAL WORKS, consisting of the Works of MENDELSSOHN, MOZART, HAYDN, BEETHOVEN, HUMMEL, SCHUMANN, SCHUBERT, CHAMBER, WAGNER, LISZT, &c., &c.

New CHIT BOOKS and REF STATIONERY.

The Grotesque NOTE PAPER.  
Cheap NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES.

The Kaiser-i-Hind CIGARETTES.  
THOMPSON'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

BRETTON FOLKS, Illustrated by CALDWELL.

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.

SMILES' GEORGE MOORE.  
NICHOLSON'S MANUAL OF ZOOLOGY.

PAIRD, THE HUGENOTS IN FRANCE.  
HUXLEY'S CRAY FISH.

KUPEK'S TAIPUNGS in CHINA and JAPAN SEAS.

HALF HOURS with MICROSCOPE.  
Cabinet and Carte PHOTOGRAPHS of Noted Characters.

Hongkong, March 9, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**  
A BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood, in good condition.

For Particulars, apply to  
J. Q. "China Mail" Office.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1880.

**THE FOLK-LORE OF CHINA,** and its Affinities with that of the ARYAN and SEMITIC RACES.

By N. R. DENNY, Ph.D., F.R.G.S.  
Price, Half Bound, £2.00.

**KELLY & WALSH,** Hongkong.  
Hongkong, February 12, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**  
JULES MUM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$16 per doz. Case.  
Pints, \$17 per doz. Case.

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE FURNISHINGS, PICTURES, STONE-TRADE and GOOD-WILL of the well-known and prosperous business at present carried on by Mr. ANDREW WOHLERT.

**THE BRITISH HOTEL.**  
Full Particulars will be given on Application.

**NOW READY.**  
PRICE, \$1.50.

**"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"** By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

**WASHING BOOKS.**  
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. Price, \$1 each.

**CHINA MAIL OFFICE.**

**To Let.**  
TO LET.  
FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 1, PRATA EAST, MARINE LOT No. 65, together with the GROUND FLOOR, or separately.

**Also.**  
GROUND FLOORS of No. 3 and 4.

Apply to  
**MEYER & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 4, 1880.

**TO BE LET.**  
ON LEASE for BUILDING, in PRATA EAST, containing about 10,000 Square Feet, at SPRING GARDEN, on Island Lot No. 199, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to  
**BREITON & WOTTON,**  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, February 4, 1880.

**TO LET.**  
FOREIGN HOUSES, containing Six Rooms and Out-Houses; also, CHINESE SHOPS and HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to  
**DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 25, 1880.

**TO LET.**  
FOUR-STORYED HOUSES in Hollywood Road.

**A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.**  
Apply to  
**E. R. BELLIOS.**  
Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

**TO LET.**  
A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GO-DOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10.

Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

Apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRALE & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

**TO LET.**  
ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to  
**MEYER & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

## Auctions.

**PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
TO BE SOLD as a going Concern, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a DAY to be hereafter fixed in the Month of APRIL next, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, and subject to withdrawal by the Vendors for any other reason of which due Notice will be given), THE BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPWRIGHTS, lately carried on by Messrs J. INGLIS & Co., known as the VICTORIA FOUNDRY, and situate at SPRING GARDEN, Victoria.

Together with all the PLANT, MACHINERY, TRADE FIXTURES and FITTINGS, STEAM LAUNCHES, and STOCK IN TRADE, and including the Good-will, and all Existing Contracts and Engagements.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,**  
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

Supreme Court House,  
17th February, 1880.

**Entertainment.**  
THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

A GRAND VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL TALENT, Will be given.

**THIS EVENING,** the 14th Instant, at 9 p.m., by the Artists of THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Signora MANONI, Signori SERISOLA and BERGAMASCHI, assisted by several Gentlemen Amateurs, Signor GUARNIERI and Mmes. GARD, Violinists.

**PROGRAMME.**

PART I.  
1. Grand Air, "L'ère d'une Marité," Verdi. Signor SERISOLA.

2. Cavatina, "du Stabat Mater," Rosini. Signor MANONI.

3. Chorus, "Abendglocke," Julius Otto. By Gentlemen Amateurs.

4. Air, "Cyprien d'Amour," Rosini. Signor SERISOLA.

5. Air "de Pato," "Jérusalem," Mondelson. Signor BERGAMASCHI.

PIANO, ARMONIUM, VIOLONCELLO & VIOLIN.

PART II.  
1. Chorus, "L'ère d'une Marité," Verdi. By Gentlemen Amateurs.

2. Duetto, "L'ère d'une Marité," Verdi. Signora MANONI & Signor SERISOLA.

3. Fantasia, "Piano played by 4 hands." Miss D. E. WELCH & Miss G. BUSH.

4. Grand Duo, "L'ère d'une Marité," Verdi. Signori SERISOLA & BERGAMASCHI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:  
Dress Circle, \$2.  
Stalls, \$1.  
Pit, \$1.

Tickets can be procured at Messrs KELLY & WALSH, or at the door of the Theatre on the Day of Performance.

The members of the Italian Opera, in returning thanks for the past kind patronage they have received from the community of Hongkong, further hope that they will honour them on this occasion, and the members feel it their duty to convey their thanks to the Gentlemen Amateurs, Mr. GUARNIERI and Mr. GARD, for their kind assistance.

Hongkong, March 11, 1880.

**Intimations.**  
G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, February 20, 1880.

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business Contributed during the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1879, on or before MARCH 31st, on which Date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**D. GILLIES,**  
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 21, 1880.

**ORIENTAL HOTEL.**  
TWO NEW BOWING ALLEYS HAVE BEEN LAID.

ACCOMMODATION for BOARDERS AND FAMILIES.

**WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.**  
J. F. SEUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, January 25, 1880.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**  
MR. F. KLAMPERMEYER has REMOVED to his New PREMISES, No. 63, PRATA CENTRAL, close to the Canton Wharf.

The Patronage of the Community is most respectfully solicited.

**F. KLAMPERMEYER.**  
Hongkong, January 24, 1880.

## Intimations.

**LADIES or GENTLEMEN** desirous of becoming Subscribers to a "KAT-ING RINK" will please address their Applications, Care of the Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, March 5, 1880.

**DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c.**

FROM NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., Limited, Glasgow, can be had in any Quantity on application to  
**THE BORNEO CO., Ltd., Agents.**  
Hongkong, March 8, 1880.

**DENTAL NOTICE.**  
DR. ROGERS leaves Hongkong on the 1st April for SHANGHAI, at which port he will remain during the Summer.

Hongkong, February 17, 1880.

**SAILORS' HOME.**  
ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, Books, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sails' Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

**THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.**

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1865, AND THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1877.

CAPITAL, £500,000, DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH (FULLY PAID UP).

General Agents,  
**Messrs RUSSELL & Co.**

**Directors.**  
WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, Esq.  
J. A. DE RHEMOS, Esq.  
KWOK ACHONG, Esq.  
C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq.

**BANKERS.**  
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

**Solicitors.**  
Messrs BREITON and WOTTON.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring from the Proprietors of the COSMOPOLITAN DOCK, their Dock and the Ground and Premises belonging thereto, with the Plant, Machinery, and Stock-in-Trade of the parties aforesaid, and the Business and Good-will thereof, and of carrying on the Business of Shipwrights and Engineers in the Colony of Hongkong.

For this purpose an agreement, 1880, by which the COSMOPOLITAN DOCK, with Messrs J. HOWELL FORBES, FRANK BLONDEL, JOHN MURRAY FORBES, JUNIOR, FREDERICK DEAN, HENRY DE COCKREY FORBES, and CHARLES VINCENT SMITH, Merchants, trading as RUSSELL & Co., as Trustees of WILLIAM BELTON SPRATT, ANDREW JOHNSON, and NELSON SPRATT, the owners of the said Cosmopolitan Dock, have been already taken up, and it is intended that the Capital will be called up as follows:—

\$75 per share on allotment.  
\$25 per share on the 1st day of May, 1880.

All unpaid Capital after that date shall bear interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

Applications for Shares, which shall be in the annexed form, will be received by the Agents, up to the 15th day of April, 1880.

**THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.**

To Messrs RUSSELL & Co., General Agents.

**GENTLEMEN,**—I hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, on any less number you may allot to, and agree to pay the first Call of \$75 per share on allotment, and the second Call of \$25 per share on the 1st day of May, 1880, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when required to do so.

Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

**A.B.**—Blank Form of Application for Shares may be had at the Office of the General Agents.

**FREDERIC ALGAR.**  
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-SION AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**  
Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

## Shipping.

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.**  
The Steamship "The Duke of Devonshire," J. D. EATON, Command., will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 13th Inst., at 8 p.m.







with the willful murder on January 20th of Maurice Nunn, a fellow seaman on board the same ship. The crime was alleged to have been committed on board the vessel in Swatow Harbour.

Inspector Matheson produced a warrant from the Chief Justice at Shanghai authorizing the detention of the defendant in the custody of the Chief Magistrate of Police at Hongkong to take him to trial for the offence, and apply for a remand till tomorrow, the 12th instant.

It appears that a quarrel took place between Nunn and Nunn while the ship was lying in Swatow Harbour, and in the heat of passion the defendant indicted with his knife, as Nunn was wounded on Nunn, from which he died the next day.

#### THE POLICE MAGISTRATE'S WORK.

In 1879 there were 1703 writs issued by the Police Magistrate's Court. Of these, 1,088 were summonses for defendant, 154 for witnesses, 2 notices of hearing, 250 arrest warrants, 21 distress warrants, and 179 search warrants. Compare with these the figures for 1878 which were—total writs 2,032, of which 2,683 were summonses for defendants, 100 for witnesses, 39 notices of hearing, 85 arrest warrants, 6 distress warrants, 32 search warrants, and 7 warrants for entering gambling houses. The total number of prisoners brought before the Police Magistrate in 1879 was 8,705 in 7,000 cases; of these 3,103 were males, 603 females, 5,758 males were convicted and punished and 301 females were similarly dealt with. Of the rest 2,089 were discharged, 168 committed for trial at the Supreme Court, 18 sent to prison pending the orders of the Government, 262 ordered to find security, 60 to keep the peace, 186 to be of good behaviour, and 7 to answer any charge that may be brought against them. 37 undecided cases were on the list at the date of this return. These particulars and a compendious table of the different offences dealt with, are to be found in the *Gazette* of yesterday's date. Referring back we find the figures of 1878 considerably larger. The total number of prisoners that year was 10,552 in 9,100 cases. There were convicted 7,106 males and 628 females; discharged 2,126 males, 261 females, and committed for trial 200 males and 18 females; 11 men were committed to prison pending the order of the Governor. 120 were bound over to find security, 17 to keep the peace, 94 to be of good behaviour, 9 to answer any charge. 10 cases were undecided at date of report. In 1879, 21 persons were punished for preferring false charges or giving wilful false testimony; in 1878, 18 only. The following abstract of cases brought under the cognizance of the Police Magistrate's Court during a period of ten years, from 1st January 1870 to 31st December 1879 inclusive, is of some interest—

Yrs.	Cases.	M. Defts.	F. Defts.	Punished.
1870	9,538	8,352	919	6,311
1871	6,400	5,211	1,017	6,816
1872	9,560	10,099	1,345	12,184
1873	11,137	10,983	1,753	9,162
1874	8,079	8,695	1,482	7,771
1875	8,055	8,713	1,217	7,638
1876	9,403	9,402	1,024	7,998
1877	9,283	9,745	972	7,908
1878	9,100	9,630	922	7,784
1879	7,009	8,103	602	5,111

In 1879, there were 206 Coroners' cases as against 279 in 1878. Last year 102 inquests were held; 63 men, 7 women, 17 boys, 15 girls; 11 European or American, 80 Chinese, 1 Portuguese, and 4 Malay or Indian. The figures for 1878 were 103 total—76 men, 17 women, 6 boys, 5 girls, 14 European or American, 87 Chinese, and 2 Malay or Indian. In 1879 there were buried without inquest 104 bodies, 34 men, 3 women, 37 boys, 22 girls, and 8 very much decomposed that the sex was unascertainable. The corresponding figures for 1878 were—total 90, 28 men, 4 women, 35 boys, and 22 girls, 1 decomposed body buried.

#### VICTORIA GAOL.

##### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The following letter from the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, with the return annexed for the year 1879, are published in the *Gazette* for public information—

Victoria Gaol Office,  
Hongkong, March 8, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the usual return for the annual Blue Book. They consist of—

- 1st.—Statistical Returns of the Prison of Hongkong for the year 1879.
- 2nd.—Return showing the number of prisoners in Victoria Gaol on the last day of each week of the year 1879.
- 3rd.—Return showing the classification of offences for which prisoners were committed to Victoria Gaol from the respective Courts of the Colony during the year 1879.

2. Return No. 2 is of doubtful utility as it is apt to mislead as to the actual state of crime in the Colony. A comparison of the weekly averages of prisoners in Gaol at any period cannot give an idea of the increase or decrease of crime at that period, for it is a fact, which I will proceed to prove, that the years in which the weekly averages were largest have been those in which there was the smallest amount of crime. Take for instance the years 1872, 1876, and 1879. The respective averages of the number of prisoners confined in Victoria Gaol during these years are: 519, 438, and 572; this would seem to warrant the inference that in the year 1879 crime was more free than in 1878 or 1876. But this is not so. For the admissions to the Gaol in 1879 are less than those in 1872 or 1876; the admissions being—

In 1872.....6,268 admissions.
" 1876.....4,065
" 1879.....3,669

Thus showing that, although the weekly average of 1879 is larger than that of 1872, the admissions in the former year are less by 2,599 than in the latter year.

3. I have often heard the remark made during the last two years—"Your numbers still keep very high." But as

I have already shown we cannot judge by comparison of the weekly average of the state of crime in the Colony at any two periods. The explanation of the difference between the weekly averages of two such years as 1872 and 1879 seems to me to be this. During the last year there have been fewer convictions of prisoners for short terms of imprisonment than there used to be formerly. Of late old offenders when apprehended are either sent to the Supreme Court where they receive long sentences or are sent to prison for six months, which is the longest sentence a Magistrate can give. An habitual criminal now brought before the Supreme Court receives a long sentence, say seven years. He thus appears once only in the seven years as an addition to the Gaol, but forms an unit in every weekly average during that period. Whereas in former years when short sentences were the rule the same prisoner might appear five or six different times in one year, and swell up the total of prisoners admitted during the year.

4. If the number of admissions to the Gaol be any criterion of the state of crime, the Colony is to be congratulated on the decrease of crime during the last two years, which compare favourably with the previous sixteen years taking into consideration the increase of population. The admissions during the last 18 years have been as follows—

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Admissions.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Admissions.</i>
1862	3,088	1871	3,917
1863	3,033	1872	6,268
1864	3,957	1873	4,280
1865	6,290	1874	3,281
1866	6,688	1875	3,680
1867	3,896	1876	4,065
1868	4,546	1877	3,946
1869	4,347	1878	3,803
1870	4,422	1879	3,669

5. This speaks well for the deterrent effect of the discipline at present carried on in the Gaol. The success, which has attended the adoption of the separate system is in my opinion complete, and I only regret that there seems no near prospect of its more extended application.

6. At the close of 1878 in accordance with a recommendation made by my suggestion by the Gaol Commission, which sat under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Snowdon, an attempt was made to introduce the separate system on a small scale. Two large basement halls which had been used for other purposes, were divided off into 46 cells. These were ready for occupation at the close of 1878. A commenced introducing into them old offenders who were constantly returning to Gaol. From the 1st of December 1878 to the 30th November 1879, one hundred and three prisoners passed through these separate cells, remaining in them from fourteen days to six months according to their sentences. They were employed at oakum picking, string making, tailoring or any other employment for which they were adapted, and were allowed "one hour's exercise in the yard every day."

From the very commencement, as I anticipated, the prisoners disliked the system and tried every means to escape it. In the first month there were several attempts at suicide, but I found they were all feigned, and as the prisoners did not get released thereby, but were in addition subjected to rigorous search several times each day to prevent them from secreting articles which might facilitate attempts at suicide, they found it wiser to accept the discipline. The separate cells so far from being injurious to the health of the prisoners have contributed the fewest inmates to the Hospital, only five having been admitted, viz:—

No. 622 "Fever" remained in Hospital from 9th to 13th October.

No. 433 "Constipation" remained in Hospital from 16th to 20th September.

No. 174 "Observation" remained in Hospital from 13th to 16th May.

No. 589 "Tonsillitis" remained in Hospital from 30th July to 11th August.

No. 116 "Diarrhoea" remained in Hospital from 13th to 20th June.

7. The daily hour's vigorous exercise in association has prevented any injurious effects which might arise from seclusion. Of the 103 prisoners who passed through the separate cells only three have returned to Gaol a second time. Upon the new Dietary Scale these additions will get Reduced Penitential Diet in addition to their separate confinement. One of these three men has since been released, and I see that he is making strenuous efforts to obtain his livelihood by other than dishonest means.

8. I have much satisfaction in stating that I am in every confidence in the officers who are now employed in the Gaol, and who from the yarden downwards to their best to preserve discipline. Cases of inebriety on the part of the officers are almost unknown, and consequently there are few complaints of assaults by them on prisoners, and such as occur are on an attack by a prisoner on an officer, which is the natural outcome of bad discipline, and usage has not happened since I have been in charge of the Gaol.

9. There have been only twelve cases of corporal punishment for Gaol offences during the last year, and these all occurred before the 8th August last, since which date there has been no flogging in this Gaol.

10. The transfer of the Gaol Guards from the police to the entire control of the Superintendent of the Gaol has been a most beneficial step and the men are not only well satisfied, but seem more active in their duties.

11. I have made an attempt during the past year to increase profitable labour amongst the prisoners, but although I have been most successful as far as the work has been able to go, want of room, outside any further endeavour in this direction.

12. Out of the officers' fine fund I purchased a number of amusing and instructive books, and now there is formed the nucleus of a good officers' library. The want of a reading room is very much felt, but at present there is no accommodation for such a purpose.

I have the honour, to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. S. TOWNSEND,

Superintendent.

The "statistical returns of the prison of Hongkong for the year 1879" do not find a place in the *Gazette*, but the return showing the number of prisoners in Victoria Gaol on the last day of each month of the year 1878, and the return showing the classification of offences for which prisoners were committed to Victoria Gaol from the respective Courts of the Colony during the year 1879, both find a place. The former shows that the smallest number in the Gaol at the end of any week was 430, on Jan. 20th; the largest 643, on May 14th. It is useful in showing the season of crime and may be dealt with hereafter. The latter table shows a total of 3,669 cases last year, as against 3,803 in 1878, a decrease of 234 prisoners. With these also we may deal hereafter.

With regard to flogging, a special return, signed by the Superintendent of the Gaol, shows as follows: the number of prisoners flogged during each of the past five years and the authority by which such flogging has been ordered; the initials will respectively be understood as standing for the Supreme Court, the Police Magistrate, the Visiting Justices and Gaol Superintendent, and the Gaol Superintendent.

Years.	S. C. P. M. J. V. J. S. G. S.	Total			
1875	1	82	1	35	119
1876	2	53	2	56	113
1877	2	41	3	9	53
1878	7	20	18	4	49
1879	2	5	4	7	18

The note is added that no public floggings have been allowed in 1878-79.

#### THE "CITY OF PEKING" IN QUARANTINE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The City of Peking which arrived here yesterday, left Hongkong, it will be remembered, on her last voyage, on Christmas Eve; she left Yokohama January 3. A week after leaving that port a case of small pox was discovered amongst the Chinese passengers; another case the following day. The patients were isolated completely; all hands on board were vaccinated on the 11th and 12th. The European passengers were carefully kept away from the infected part of the ship. Capt. Berry, Commander of the City of Peking, was first officer of the City of Tokio which was arrived with small pox on board in 1877. At that time all passengers were vaccinated immediately on their arrival, and in the present case, thinking to make use of the experience then gained, he had ordered every soul on board to undergo the operation. Doctor Blackall, the ship's doctor, and Dr. Kindelberger, Medical Inspector of the U. S. N. who was passenger, concurred in the wisdom of this step. No symptoms of the disease were manifested between the above dates and the time of arrival. On arrival at San Francisco the vessel was quarantined. The Captain, only being allowed to go on shore, the Chinese were all sent on board a quarantine hulk, and the saloon passengers were kept under observation on board for several days, when, all but one going ashore, the vessel was allowed to disembark. These passengers were:—Dr. D. Kindelberger, U. S. N.; Captain A. B. Cook, C. S. Butler, J. W. Clark, J. K. Cunningham, W. Wheeler and wife, J. F. Seaman and wife, Mrs. Yates, Lieut. A. C. Woods, R. N.; G. Scholz, Miss S. J. McNell, Mrs. C. E. Waring, J. S. Clark, Lieutenant F. E. Walker, R. N.; G. Baxter, C. R. Simpson, wife and four children, G. A. Morganthorpe and Lieutenant H. A. Warren, R. N. There were 9 white steerage passengers and 179 Chinese. The wives of the Chief Engineer, the Chief Officer and the Chief Clerk had gone on board after being told they ran the risk of being quarantined; they were of course detained. A second case passenger died from small pox and was buried with due precautions. A second case passenger died from small pox and was buried with due precautions. A second case passenger died from small pox and was buried with due precautions.

On Feb. 6, on the resumption of the debate on the Home Rule amendment to the address,

William Shaw, in a speech in support of the amendment, said he did not wish to condemn the Government for what they were going to do in the future, but for what they had done in the past. If the Government had offered to make advances to Irish farmers in the first instance, at the rate of one per cent, they might have done much to avert the calamity which was now upon Ireland. The Government ought also to have given greater powers to Boards of Guardians. He said that a gradual process of starvation had been going on in Ireland for some time. He did not wish the Government to lavish too much money on public works, because the people were demoralized by the manner in which money had been wasted in 1847. It was creditable, to England's greatness that in Ireland three-fourths of the people should be reduced to a condition barely removed from actual famine by two or three bad harvests. He acknowledged that the problem to be solved was a difficult one, but the difficulty was not insuperable.

Sir Stafford Northcote next spoke. He found no fault with the Irish members for taking this early opportunity for drawing attention to so important a matter, but they would be going outside the question of distress by occupying themselves with such points as these dealt with in the amendment. He distinctly denied that the Government had allowed the matter to sleep. The report of the Registrar-General for the past year, just received, disclosed a very unsatisfactory state of things. The extent of land under crops in Ireland was less than during any preceding ten years. The total value of the principal crops for 1879 is estimated at £28,000,000, against £33,000,000 in the preceding year. The potato crop of 1878 was estimated at 50,500,000 cwt., whereas its expected yield for 1879 will be only 22,000,000 cwt., a most alarming decrease. Toward the end of last October, the Irish Government forwarded to the Cabinet information which the Government took into serious consideration, inviting the Lord Lieutenant and others to attend in London. The Government found that there was considerable apprehension of famine in some parts of Ireland. They thereupon took the precautions necessary upon the meeting of Parliament. The Chancellor said that in a bill which he intended at a later period to introduce, there would be provisions authorizing the local Government Board to authorize Boards of Guardians to issue food and fuel by way of out-door relief. It would also be proposed to allow Boards of Guardians to borrow money in ex-

#### THE DEBATE ON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The American papers have very full telegrams as to the debate on the Queen's Speech, which are well worth giving as "news in advance of the French Mail." The speech we have already given (March 2nd), the gist of the various motions on the same, the amendments and their fate. These speeches, however, are new—

The Marquis of Hartington said the Great question should be taken up and settled as speedily as possible. He criticised the recent interference of the Government in Turkish matters likely to lead to future complications, and pointed out that the reforms in Asiatic Turkey were still in abeyance. Speaking of the Austro-German alliance, he said he thought it would be well for England to look to her own security. He criticised the annexation of the Transvaal, urged that the population of Afghanistan are now in a worse position than before, and asked for explanations regarding the military expeditions in Cabul. He hoped the Government would, at the earliest moment, state definitely what steps have been taken to relieve the distress in Ireland, and contended that the Government had prolonged the opportunity for obstruction by unnecessarily continuing the existence of Parliament.

Northcote regretted that the Marquis of Hartington had not given any explanations touching the attitude of the Liberals in regard to the Home Rule question. There was nothing in the state of the country rendering a dissolution necessary. The Opposition must bear its share of the blame attached to the toleration of obstruction, as they had not supported the endeavors of the Government to terminate obstruction. The great question, he said, are still under consideration—the financial difficulties of the Porte, added to the difficulty in dealing with the question of Asiatic reforms. The Austro-German alliance gave great pleasure to the Government, as it is likely to be conducive to the peace of the world. Her Majesty's Government had no wish for the annexation of Afghanistan. The Government had not been remiss in taking what steps in Ireland they thought necessary, upon the information received, the Government would ask for a bill of indemnity for the loans granted. If the object of Shaw's amendment was to register a vote against the Government, it would not be right that he should offer it while he was ignorant of the Government's proposals regarding Ireland.

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ceptional cases. The question of stimulating the employment of labor was one full of difficulty, but the Government was desirous of doing something in that direction, and they thought it best to give some encouragement to persons to borrow money to be used in the improvement of their land; therefore, they proposed to advance loans unconditionally to landlords, to be used for that purpose. The Barons' Sessions would also be asked to make presentments.

The O'Donoghue, Liberal, said the proper course was to lend money to farmers, not to landlords.

The debate was continued by the following Home Rule members: Colonel Goldhurst, Arthur Moore, Dr. Michael Ward, Major Francis O'Beirne, Charles Joseph Fay, Patrick Martin and John George McGearty, all of whom condemned the Government's plans as inadequate.

Right Hon. D. R. Plunkett, Conservative, of Dublin University, said that Parnell's utterances would only be received with loathing, and their result might be an agitation which would end in bloody resistance to the law.

Mr. F. H. J. Donnell (Home Rule), Dengroop, rose to a point of order to this expression.

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Plunkett's language was unparliamentary. Mr. Plunkett submitted to the ruling of the Speaker, and qualified his language slightly.

Mr. Alex. Martin Sullivan (Home Rule) energetically defended Parnell. Hon. James Lowther, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, stated that no case of death from starvation had occurred in Ireland.

Mr. Mitchell Henry (Home Rule) moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, then obtained leave to bring in a bill to render valid the proceedings for the relief of Irish distress, and to make further provisions therefor. He explained that the advances would come out of the fund at the disposal of the Irish Church Temporalities Commission.

Sir Stafford Northcote's bill was then brought in and read a first time.

In the House of Commons the same night, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Colonial Secretary, confirmed the report published on Jan. 10th, that England had secured from the King of the Belgians, on the Gold Coast of Africa, the cession of a strip of his sea-board, extending two miles inland, as a measure of preventing the smuggling of spirits into the British possessions on the Gold Coast by American traders.

In the House of Lords Debate, Lord Beaconsfield maintained that the Balkans were an intelligible frontier for Turkey, and said the Government had made a proposition which there was every reason to hope would bring the Greek affair to a conclusion. A telegram just received from Sir Bartle Frere gave promise of the carrying out of a scheme of confederation in South Africa. The Government was opposed to annexation in Afghanistan, and the charges of cruelty against General Roberts were unsupported by documentary testimony. Home Rule had defined to mean the dismemberment of the United Kingdom.

Lord Granville deprecated the strong language of Parnell. He said he was utterly opposed to Home Rule, but reform in local government, he thought, might do much toward satisfying Irishmen.

Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were not present at the opening of Parliament. The Queen's reception by the crowd in the street was very enthusiastic. There was the usual search for Guy Fawkes in the cellars of the House of Commons in the morning.

#### OUR PRESENT POLICY OF HOME AND COLONIAL DEFENCE.

(Pioneer.) Some of our most competent naval and military men are of opinion that, for the defence of the British empire, England is now relatively weaker than it was at the end of the Napoleonic wars. Great changes have taken place in the distribution and organization of our military and naval forces, and it is held by many that, however necessary these changes have been, we are, as matters at present stand, dangerously liable to meet with disaster, especially at the beginning of a war with any of the great powers of Europe possessing a navy, even so weak as that of Russia. This danger is discussed in a very able lecture delivered by Captain Corbett, R.N.A., at the Royal United Service Institution, and published in the last number of its journal. The theory of English defence handed down to us by naval experience, was based on the assumed necessity of being prepared for an attack at any part of our Empire. It was held that the arrangements for the defence of our Empire could not be confined to only one portion of it, and consequently our forces were distributed all over it. In practice it was defective, because many of the positions were not well chosen. All the colonial positions occupied by imperial troops had not been selected for imperial, naval, and military reasons, nor were the numbers regulated so much with regard to military necessities as by trade interests and political causes. The very best strategic positions we had taken by force, and knew their worth, having learned it by the bitter experience of great naval wars. The Crimean war and Indian mutiny found our system still unchanged. Then suddenly came the invasion panic, arising from the unexpected declaration of war by France against Austria, and the rapidity of its success. We then at once became aware of the fact that the forces at our disposal, being united and inelastic, the permanent quartering abroad of so large a proportion of them, left the garrison of the United Kingdom dangerously weak. The militia had been neglected, no reserve had been provided, and, in spite of the repeated warnings of the most eminent military authorities, no system whatever had been provided for the defence of

England, nor for strengthening and supporting the Army quartered at home, except by calling in the outlying portion. The panic was really due to an acknowledgment of her weakness in view of a direct attack on England, which military opinion had been for years persistently, but vainly, pointing out to a nation that would not see. Before anyone had time to think, an enormous section of the English people of Great Britain had rushed to arms, and was busy organizing and drilling itself into a volunteer army. Government followed whither the movement led. The militia were for a time forgotten, and the theory of voluntary local or home defence was established as a cardinal principle of our military system, and rapidly took such deep root in the English mind at home, as to gradually produce a complete revolution of our colonial military arrangements. Attention was turned to the Army. This involved serious financial considerations, and thus military expenditure in the colonies became a part of the question of the defence of the English coast line, while the defence of the colonies ceased to be a material military question, and came to be regarded as something not of imperial concern, but of local and individual interest, to each colony only. The result is well known. Our troops were gradually withdrawn (with some rare exceptions) from the colonies, and these were left to make their own arrangements. The principle has been accepted by the colonies themselves, that the defence of each colony concerns itself only, and should, therefore, be of a purely local character; in a word, that colonial safety lies in the words—home defence. Acting on this, all the colonies now have local forces of varying strength and different degrees of efficiency. No attempt, however, has been made to organize these different forces so that they might constitute one common system of defence of the whole empire. Each colony has been told to look to itself, in disregard of the consideration that injury cannot be inflicted on one portion of the Empire, without its reacting on the rest.

The general adoption of the military principle involved in home defence is worthy of serious critical examination. What does it mean? In Great Britain it is deemed to end, for the greater portion of our military forces, at the water's edge. In Australia it has been assumed to terminate at a land line marked on the map as separating two English colonies. Another colony elsewhere, by a carefully and elaborately-drawn dard, does it to end at the precise distance of four miles from the capital! No officer or man was to be compelled ever to march beyond that magic line, and could not even be called out within it until the enemy was in sight. So far was this principle of local obligation carried at the Cape, that up to 1878 the military organization for the defence of the colony was by territorial divisions, the inhabitants being organized for the internal defence of their respective divisions. In New Zealand at this moment no militia man can be ordered to go beyond the boundaries of the district for which his regiment or company is raised. It may be said that we have regular troops enough to move to every part of the empire when wanted, and therefore it is not, in a naval and military sense, objectionable for each part of the empire to tie up its forces with parliamentary strings. It must, however, be remembered that, when we are acting on the defensive, our small regular army is our only arm of attack, it should surely not be absorbed at such a time in taking up even imperial positions of passive defence abroad. If all the rest of our military forces are immovable, our imperial position cannot be made strong at the points where it should be strongest when we recollect that, in order to send a handful of troops to Zululand, we had almost to break up several regiments; we should not be too sure that our only movable force is prepared to stand an imperial strain. If it be said that these local military forces, home and colonial, are merely supplementary, it should be clearly understood to what they are supplementary. At home no doubt they are supplementary to the regular army, their duties and positions being clearly defined; but what do colonial forces supplement? Not a general plan of imperial defence, for no such plan or scheme exists. The principle on which we rely for ensuring a maximum amount of imperial safety with a minimum of force and expenditure, is itself vague. It is shortly expressed in the concluding paragraph of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1861. Your committee submit "that the tendency of modern warfare is to strike blows at the heart of a hostile power, and that it is, therefore, desirable to concentrate the troops required for the defence of the United Kingdom, as much as possible, and to trust mainly to naval supremacy for securing against foreign aggression the distant dependencies of the empire."

From this it would appear that colonial military forces are, or may be regarded as supplementary to our fleet. It will not be denied that the power of a fleet is in proportion to its absolute freedom from duties of territorial defence. The leading principles of naval distribution may be said to be, first, off the enemy's coast; second, covering the commanding points of communication on the high sea. If this be granted, it is an imperial duty to secure naval bases, and to furnish sufficient means for their local defence. Can this be done from England alone, or must we seek the hearty co-operation of our brethren in the Colonies? If military forces created as supplementary to naval power are constituted on the principle of immobility (i.e., home defence), the operations of the fleet become dependent on the regulations of military forces rather than on the necessities of the naval work to be done. The naval bases must then be selected, not because they are most suitably situated, but because military forces have established themselves regardless of naval necessities. There is no alternative between this and a sacrifice of naval power by using sea-going force to protect fixed points. Another danger arising from the

adoption of the principle of immobility of military force, is that, if it be a sound military principle of imperial defence, but a short step leads to localizing naval force, either by Acts of Parliament, or, still more surely, by making war-vessels, incapable of keeping the sea. This danger is not far off, is evident from what Sir W. Jervois is doing. He recommends 58th Australian to expend £150,000 of her capital and £1,300 a year of her revenue on a three-masted ironclad for purposes of local defence. She is to be a regular sea-going ship, but is to be fit to go short distances. Sir William officially speaks of the duties of the Royal Navy in Australian waters in the following terms:—"The imperial squadron, small and composed of wooden vessels, being charged with visiting the islands of the South Sea, with the defence of Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and all Australian colonies—the chance is but small of its being available for the special defence of any one colony, or any particular portion of the coast. We have here a clear illustration of the imperial programme for maintaining, economically, our naval supremacy. We annex Fiji, because it is a position of great strategic importance, a necessary point at which to store coal and naval supplies; and as soon as we have got it, it simply becomes a burden to our fleet, because we do not choose to prepare to locally protect it, and because the military forces supplementary to our fleet are immovable, and none can be detailed to so important a position. We took the point as a means of strengthening our naval position, and our arrangements are such, that we must weaken our naval position to defend the point."

#### Quotations.

Borokora, March 11.	
OPUM —New Patna, cash....	4610 a 12d
" Old .....	3/4
" New Bonanza, cash, 600 a 92d	
" Old .....	3/4
" New Malwa, credit, 725	
" Old Malwa, credit, 785	

#### Exchange.

Bank, Wits., .....	3/8d
" Demand, .....	3/4d
" 30 days' sight, .....	3/8d
" 4 months' sight, .....	3/8d



